



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Former Foreign Minister Elected Parliament Speaker

AB2312181193 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] Bujumbura, Dec 23 (AFP)—Burundi's former Foreign Minister Sylvestre Ntibantunganya was elected speaker of parliament Thursday, becoming the East African country's interim president in succession to the murdered Melchior Ndadaye.

Ndadaye, the country's first post-colonial head of state from the Hutu majority, was killed in a coup attempt on October 21 by members of the minority Tutsi-dominated army.

Fresh presidential elections are not expected in Burundi, ravaged by inter-tribal conflict and abandoned by nearly 15 percent of its population, before the second half of next year.

Official sources here said Ntibantunganya gave up his ministerial post on Wednesday in order to stand for the post of speaker who, under the terms of the Burundian constitution, acts as interim president in the event of a power vacuum. Ntibantunganya received the votes of the 65 deputies of the Burundi Front for Democracy (FRODEBU), the party headed by Ndadaye. He becomes titular head of state but is not empowered to form a new government.

On Wednesday Burundi radio said he was stepping down as foreign minister "for personal reasons." His wife was killed in the military rebellion. His former post as foreign minister was assigned temporarily to Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, communications minister and government spokesman.

Christian Sendegeya, a senior official at the National Centre for Documentation and Migration, was elected deputy parliamentary speaker. He was also supported by the FRODEBU deputies. The 16 deputies of the opposition Unity for National Progress party abstained.

The previous parliamentary speaker and deputy speaker, Pontien Karibwami and Gilles Bimazubute, also died in the October coup attempt which was followed by inter-tribal massacres in which thousands died, sparking an exodus of more than 700,000 refugees.

The constitution stipulates that new presidential elections must be held within three months of the creation of a power vacuum "except in cases of force majeure."

Ntibantunganya said last month that new elections could probably not be organized in less than a year, the time it took to restore security, set up new administrative structures and allow refugees to return.

Burundi, like neighboring Rwanda, has been plagued by inter-tribal rivalry between Hutus and Tutsis.

Ngendahayo, in his capacity as communications minister, on Thursday banned a weekly magazine which described Ndadaye as "chief of the tribe of head-cutters."

He accused the magazine "CARREFOUR DES IDEES" (CROSSROADS OF IDEAS), which had headlined an article about Ndadaye in its latest issue "National Hero or Chief of the Tribe of Head-cutters" of violating the constitution and the law on the press.

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the papal council for peace and justice, arrived here Thursday to convey the "solidarity" of Pope John Paul II with all who suffered in the coup attempt, and to prepare a Christmas Mass to be held in Bujumbura cathedral. He was also to hold a Mass at Gitega, in the centre of the country.

Assumption of Presidency Clarified

EA2412200393 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The speaker of the National Assembly, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, met today with radio reporters to shed some light on three crucial questions the public is asking. The National Assembly speaker talked to Anthanase Makangira:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] The Constitutional Court has studied the vacancy of the presidency and has decided that the functions of the president shall be assumed collectively by the government. The National Assembly now has a speaker who has assumed the powers of the National Assembly; however, this speaker does not have the authority to assume the presidency. I think it is necessary to make this clarification because I have heard from people in Burundi and even the international media that people are starting to say that the new National Assembly speaker is going to be the interim president of the Republic. All we are doing is launching the process of establishing these institutions. In the coming days there will certainly be a need and urgency for the restoration of the full-fledged presidential institution.

[Makangira] Will there be incompatibility between the mandate of party chairman and the National Assembly speaker?

[Ntibantunganya] According to the fundamental laws which govern the Republic of Burundi, I do not think there is any incompatibility except in the underlined concerns about the presidential functions. When one assumes a post in a political party—notably within the party's leadership—and then is elected president of the Republic, the constitution calls for the relinquishment of the party's chairman post. For the speaker of the National Assembly, nowhere in the constitution is the same thing stipulated. [end recording]

Plans To Deploy OAU Troops Opposed, Protested

AB2712113993 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 27 Dec 93

[Text] Bujumbura, Dec 27 (AFP)—Thousands of antigovernment demonstrators took to the streets here to protest plans to deploy Organisation of African Unity

(OAU) troops in Burundi in a bid to restore confidence in the wake of widespread ethnic carnage.

Answering an appeal by seven antigovernment parties, the demonstrators protested Sunday [26 December] the planned arrival of a 200-strong OAU protection force, including 180 soldiers, shouting slogans claiming the deployment would turn Burundi into a second Somalia.

The force is due to deploy in January in line with a request from the Bujumbura government of assassinated President Melchoir Ndadaya, whose killing in a failed military coup on October 21 sparked a wave of ethnic violence which UN aid officials say left up to 100,000 dead and forced 800,000—or 15 percent of the population—to flee.

The protest came amid continuing tensions between the administration of Ndadaya, the country's first post-colonial head of state from the Hutu majority, and the Burundian army, which is dominated by the minority Tutsis.

The crowd, which opposition parties put at 15,000, gathered outside the Bujumbura Hotel where Louis Fall, the special envoy of the OAU secretary general, is staying.

The demonstrators marched to a stadium in the capital, where they pledged to oppose the "danger to (our) lives" represented by the arrival of the OAU force, which they described as "a threat to national sovereignty."

In a leaflet, opposition leaders warned that "if we sit back and accept the arrival of this force we are in danger of facing an explosion" which neither international military contingents nor the Burundian army would be able to contain.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said an Egyptair plane transporting Nigerian soldiers of the international protection and observer mission to restore confidence in Burundi was forced to turn back overnight Saturday after being refused permission to land in Bujumbura.

Government and opposition leaders have called for parallel inquiries into the circumstances of the attempted October 21 coup.

Chad

Libyan Delegation Visits; Communiqué Issued

AB2512200993 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] A joint communiqué was issued by the Libyan delegation and the Chadian Government in Ndjamenia on 24 December. The Chadian side was represented by Economy and Tourism Minister Abderamane Izzo. Several government officials attended the ceremony. The Libyan-Chad joint communiqué is read by Mr. Abdou Djin, the Foreign Ministry director general.

[Begin recording] A Libyan delegation, led by the General People's Committee for Unity secretary, brother (Duma al-Mahdi Alfasani), visited the country from (26 November) to 24 December. The Libyan delegation leader was received by His Excellency President Idriss Deby, to whom he relayed a message from his brother, friend, and leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. The delegation was also received by Interim Prime Minister Nouradeen Delwa Kassire Koumakoye. The delegation held several discussions with the Chadian authorities, including Economy Minister Abderamane Izzo, who stood in for the planning minister. Discussions between the delegation of the Great Arab Jamahiriya and the Chadian authorities focused on the various aspects of cooperation between the two countries. They were held in a fraternal atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding and confirmed the importance of having various kinds of cooperation between the two sister countries. The two sides agreed upon the following:

1. To restore the Libyan-Chad joint commission and follow up on it within a minimum period.
2. To revive cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial sectors by carrying out investments, and especially by initiating joint development projects in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

The Libyan delegation extended their thanks and respect to the Chadian authorities for the warm welcome and special attention given to them during their stay in Chad. [end recording]

Rebel Leader Says Republican Guard To Launch Offensive

LD2412200893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 24 Dec 93

The Chadian southern rebel leader, Moise Kette, who took refuge in the Central African Republic, has said in a communiqué, I quote: 800 soldiers of the Republican Guard stationed in Gore, in the Logone Oriental, are about to launch an offensive against the Christian population of the south.

Zaire

Mobutu, Libyan Official Meet; Oil, Wood Trade Noted

AB2312210793 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 22 Dec 93

[Text] There will soon be Libyan oil in Zaire. Libya will supply Zaire with petroleum products as part of trade exchanges which the two states have decided to intensify. This was stated to newsmen by Salih al-Bashir, foreign relations secretary of the Libyan People's Congress, following the audience granted to him by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko today in Gbadolite. Mr. al-Bashir is leading a 14-member delegation currently on a business mission to Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Al-Bashir, in Arabic, followed by French translation] I have come here as a special emissary of Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafī, guide of the Libyan revolution. I am accompanied by a high-ranking delegation and we are seeking ways of strengthening economic and political cooperation between the two countries. We hope to reach a general agreement, by the grace of God. We will do everything possible to strengthen economic cooperation, especially at this time when the world is facing economic problems that demand that we strengthen our cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you been able to identify precise areas in which this cooperation can be developed?

[Al-Bashir] We are working for an exchange of raw materials between the two countries. For example, Zaire is presently suffering from a shortage of petroleum products. Libya has enough petroleum products. For example, Libya needs a lot of timber. Why can't we have this kind of exchange between our two countries? We are working toward this goal. Attempts by Western nations who want to impose a blockade on Zaire and Libya.... [pauses] We must come out of this embargo and we have to take into consideration the lessons we learned. I am certain that we have all the means to succeed.

[Reporter] If I understand well, this cooperation will be concretized first in the energy sector. Is this going to be done soon, and how soon will it take to be concretized?

[Al-Bashir] We have started the implementation stage. There is no problem as of today.

[Reporter] Does this implementation stage mean that we will soon have Libyan oil in Zaire?

[Al-Bashir] Yes, by the grace of God.

[Reporter] When?

[Al-Bashir] It is not a matter of time; it is a matter of distance and transportation, that is all.

[Reporter] Does that mean in a month's time or in two weeks' time?

[Al-Bashir] I do not know how long it will take ships to travel from Zaire to Libya, but what I can assure you of is that we have entered the implementation stage.

[Reporter] Does this mean that these ships have left Libya?

[Al-Bashir, laughing] We only came here yesterday. I am aware that Zaire is passing through very difficult times and we will not just fold our arms and watch our brothers who are having difficulties. Morally as well as in the spirit of our revolution, it not good to do so.

[Reporter] Mr. Al-Bashir, do you have any idea about the quantity of the first consignment?

[Al-Bashir] This depends on Zaire's needs. The Libyan market is open for Zaire.

[Reporter] As you are talking about raw materials, Zaire is a country with abundant water resources. Are you interested in these resources?

[Al-Bashir] We must work towards exchanging our respective raw materials. We must complement each other. I thank Radio Zaire. We have noticed that the Zairian people are with their president and that they are united, and we hope for stability in order to achieve development. The al-Fatah revolution has always worked to assist its African brothers.

On my behalf and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me, I present to the president, who is the dean of all African presidents, my wishes for development and prosperity on the occasion of the new year. Long live Africa for Africans! [end recording]

Final Communiqué Issued

AB2512180793 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1942 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Communiqué issued at end of Zaire-Libya Joint Commission for Cooperation in Kinshasa on 24 December; read by announcer—recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of the Broad-Based National Union and Public Salvation Government of the Republic of Zaire, a delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by his Excellency Salih al-Bashir, external affairs secretary and head of the delegation, paid a working visit to Kinshasa, Republic of Zaire, from 19 to 24 December. During his sojourn, the Libyan delegation was received by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic on 21 December in Gbadolite, Equateur region, and in the presence of Prof. Kassenda Mpinga, minister of external relations of the Republic of Zaire. On the occasion, His Excellency Mr. al-Bashir gave Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, a personal message from Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafī, the Guide of the 1 September Great Revolution. The Libyan delegation was also received by various Zairian authorities, including Prof. Kassenda Mpinga, minister of external relations and His Excellency Mr. Bukaya Buketi, minister of international cooperation. At the end of these audiences the two sides reaffirmed their common willingness to contribute to the strengthening of the multiform cooperation bonds that exist between Zaire and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The two delegations held a series of bilateral consultative working sessions to find ways and means to revive bilateral cooperation both fruitful and favorable between the two countries and in the common interest of our two peoples.

Opposition Politicians Accuse Birindwa of 'Genocide'

AB2412161093 Paris AFP in English 0047 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 24 (AFP)—Two Zairean opposition politicians on Thursday lodged a charge of genocide

against Zairean Premier Faustin Birindwa, who was installed by controversial President Mobutu Sese Seko, press reports said.

Freddy Mulongo and Kiluba Mwika approached the public prosecutor with their charge of genocide, which is covered by the constitution.

They argue that the monetary reforms Birindwa introduced last October to combat hyperinflation constituted "intentionally subjecting the Zairean people to conditions of existence that are already resulting in their physical and mental destruction."

The people had "no way of getting about, of clothing or housing themselves, of burying their dead, of getting food medicine or any other of the basic necessities," they said.

Mulongo and Mwika must now collect signatures from Zaireans across the nation for a petition if they are to bring their case to court.

Opposition supporters demonstrated Thursday in downtown Kinshasa on June 30 Boulevard to protest "inhuman conditions" in the country, witnesses said.

There were no incidents, even though the demonstrators handed out leaflets calling on the people to overthrow Mobutu, who has been accused of ruining the mineral-rich country to line his own pockets since he took power in 1965.

Third 'Voice' To Run Government Sought

AB2412165493 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1230 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] The chairman of the opposition parliamentary group held a news conference at the National Assembly yesterday. What did he talk about? The answer is in the following report:

[Begin recording] Only short-term elections can solve this crisis. The main question that should concern every politician is the organization of short-term elections. The decisions made at political consultations must be regarded as a convention among the political parties. They cannot be regarded as laws. They can therefore be opposed by all when they are made public in the form of laws and according to the consecrated legal mechanisms.

Concerning the points of divergence at the current consultations at the People's Palace on the appointment of the head of the transitional government, in a democratic regime the government is formed by the party that has won elections. In the case of Zaire, where elections have not yet been organized, no political party can lay claim to the monopoly of government control. In other words, in this transitional period, the problems of government must be solved through the consensus of the political parties.

Since there is a dispute between the two sides regarding who should head the transitional government, efforts must be made for the emergence of a third voice, that of a prime minister who has no ambition to remain in power after the elections. He will not run in the next elections and his duties will be: First, to bring the two protagonists together in the supreme interests of the country; second, to prepare for calm elections, making it possible for all the candidates to have equal opportunity in the elections; and third, to stop the dangerously worsening social conditions of the people through appropriate measures and the creation of conditions for the recovery of economic activities. [end recording]

Sudanese Official Visits Nuclear Center

AB2312173393 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 22 Dec 93

[Text] The Sudanese minister of education and scientific research this afternoon visited the Triga nuclear station at the University of Kinshasa. Ibrahim Ahmad Umar, who was accompanied by his Zairian scientific research and higher education counterparts, was briefed by Professor Felix Malua Kalenga on the functioning of the Triga MK-2 nuclear reactor and its use in fields like agriculture and medicine.

The new version of Trigar MK-2 of the Trico Center is the first atomic reactor which has been installed in Africa since 1959. In 1967 it became a regional center for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. It is in this context that it was visited by the Sudanese education and scientific research minister.

Triga is a training and research center that receives researchers from the whole African region. Installed in 1972 and equipped with a pulsejet engine in 1973, Triga MK-2 produces neutrons that are used for the fabrication of new reactive nuclei used in various fields of science and technology such as health, agriculture, and mining. In agriculture, for instance, the Triga nuclear center has already produced improved corn, soybean, peanut, and rice seedlings.

Before visiting the Triga nuclear station, the Sudanese minister went to the National Pedagogical Center and the Economics Faculty of the University of Kinshasa.

Correction to Decree Confirms Premier's Appointment

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Decree Confirms Premier's Appointment" published in the 22 December edition of the Sub-Saharan Africa Daily Report, on page 2:

Column 2, paragraph 5, sourceline make read: ...Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Dec 93...(correcting date "21");

Column 2, last paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...Equatorial Guinea. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the... (correcting name "Mbasogo", per chief monitor recheck)

Somalia

Dynamite Explodes at Mogadishu Port 27 Dec

AB2712102293 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 27 Dec 93

[By Jonathan Ewing]

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 27 (AFP)—A dynamite blast ripped through the area around Mogadishu port at dawn Monday, levelling shops and tea stalls and tearing down a section of wall around the port.

A United Nations spokesman said no one was hurt in the explosion, caused by an estimated 18 sticks of dynamite, according to military officials. "Our concern is that we do not return to the kind of mine laying that we saw in August through October," said UN military spokesman Major Tim McDavitt.

UN officials said the blast could have been in retaliation for the killing of a Somali by U.S. Army sharpshooters who opened fire on a vehicle carrying a machine gun on Sunday. Another Somali was wounded in the incident, the first involving U.S. troops for several weeks.

The radio of factional leader Mohamed Farah Aidid said two Somalis were killed in Sunday's shooting, but there was no independent confirmation. Officials of Aidid's faction disclaimed responsibility for the explosion.

A senior aide of General Aidid, Issa Mohamed Siad, said the warlord's Somali National Alliance faction was still bound by a cease-fire signed in March in Addis Ababa. "We are committed to honor the cease-fire signed earlier this year, but you must know that there are many people who are not controlled by us," Issa said.

Issa hinted that Aidid's enemy and rival factional leader Ali Mahdi Mohamed could have been behind the blast. "I think that Ali Mahdi Mohamed and UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] are trying to say to the world that there will be chaos in Mogadishu after U.S. troops depart, but there will be no chaos, at least not from us," Issa told reporters.

A senior UN military official said, "The explosion may have been an act of retaliation for the Sunday shooting, as if to say quit blowing our guys away—we still have this capability."

Somali residents said they did not know who was responsible for the blast. "We don't know who did this, maybe it was the U.S. forces of UNOSOM (the U.N. Operation in Somalia)," said Ndifa Omar, a local businessman.

2 Somalis Killed 26 Dec

EA2612185193 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Dec 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] has disclosed that American snipers today fired from a high position on Somali civilians travelling in a Toyota car along the road passing in front of the Mogadishu port killing two people and injuring two others. The spokesman went on to say that the American and UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] troops had made it a habit to shoot Somali people for no reason. He said the SNA calls on UNOSOM and America to stop shooting Somali nationals for no reason as this action was seen as detrimental to the achievement of stability and peace, adding that there had been many acts that compelled the Somalis to carry guns. The Somali people are also warned to keep away from American and UNOSOM troop positions with their guns in order to avoid such incidents.

Tanzania

Troops Arrive in Liberia for Peacekeeping Duties

EA2412105593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Excerpt] A contingent of Tanzanian troops has arrived in Monrovia to start peacekeeping duties in Liberia. Reports from Liberia say the arrival of the Tanzanian troops in Liberia gave fresh impetus to the revival of peace talks which had stalled. The reports added that the Tanzanian troops were warmly welcomed on their arrival at Spriggs Payne airport by residents of Monrovia. The Tanzanian contingent of 154 soldiers who left Dar es Salaam yesterday are part of a contingent of 2,550 soldiers from Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Tanzania whose main responsibility is to disarm the warring factions as well as to help lay the basis for holding elections following four years of civil war. [passage omitted]

SADF Denies 'Secretly Supporting' Angola's UNITA

MB2312162393 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] The SADF [South African Defense Force] has rejected allegations that it has been secretly supporting the Angolan rebel group, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The Defense Force has also denied that it launched a spear campaign against a security firm, Executive Outcome, in order to hide its own involvement with UNITA.

The SADF denial follows the arrest of a South African citizen in Namibia in connection with the alleged recruitment of mercenaries for Angola. The arrest comes in the wake of allegations that the South African Government had used Namibia as a launching pad for secret assistance to UNITA.

A Namibian newspaper says Executive Outcome's employee, Wouter Kok, was interrogated by security police in northern Namibia. Kok is also a former member of the SADF counterinsurgency unit, Koevoet [Crowbar]. A company spokesman has confirmed the arrest, but he says it is all part of the SADF's smear campaign to cover up its own involvement. SADF representative Captain Hanlie Hector says this is not true:

[Begin Hector recording] We are definitely not involved in a smear campaign against the company, Executive Outcome. There is also no need for the SADF to recruit mercenaries, either for the Defense Force or for the defense forces of other countries. [end recording]

National Party: Mandela 'Reluctant' To Debate President

MB2312162693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] The National Party [NP] says the ANC [African National Congress] is reluctant to place its president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, in a debate with State President F. W. de Klerk. The NP said in a statement that the ANC's response to Mr. de Klerk's invitation to debate was evasive and that the argument that a response to the invitation was not a matter of urgency was dodging the issue. The NP said debate between leaders formed an important part of election campaigns in modern democracies, and the reason the ANC was depriving voters of their right to weigh options was its ill-considered policies.

TEC Task in Preparing Elections Examined

MB2312153193 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 23-29 Dec 93 pp 8,10

[By Chris Louw]

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has ushered in a completely fresh and unpredictable phase in South Africa's history. For the first time, the African

National Congress—the senior—party in the TEC with the government—has to accept limited responsibility for executive decisions.

But while the TEC jointly controls important aspects of the country's administration, the government is still securely in place and will not admit that it has lost final authority. President F.W. de Klerk recently insisted that the government "has not stopped governing, and the TEC is also not the new government of the country".

Conflict about who has the final say on which issues seems inevitable, and this ambivalent situation will continue until the elections on April 27 next year. In its task of creating conditions conducive to free elections over the next four months, the TEC faces other hurdles, including:

- Serious problems in setting up a national peace keeping force, involving former enemy armies, in time for the poll. In general, the containment of violence is the biggest challenge facing the TEC.
- Strong resistance from rightwing city councils to agreement on local and third-tier government.
- A possible confrontation with the government on the appointment of ambassadors before the elections.
- An enormous backlog in the training of electoral officials.
- An administrative snarl-up regarding election observers and monitors.
- Almost insurmountable problems in constraining violence.

Others put more confidence in the TEC. An agreement to establish a diplomatic presence in South Africa by the European Community (EC) was signed in Brussels last Tuesday. The TEC was informed of the decision in the first formal communication between the two institutions.

Conflict with Government

Political observers this week agreed that it was necessary for the TEC to assert its authority as soon as possible to demarcate its area of control. "There are many uncertainties in the legislation providing for the TEC. It depends to a large degree on the body itself how far its powers go," said a source close to the TEC. It depends to a large degree on the body itself how far its powers go," said a source close to the TEC.

For the ANC it was important to show to its constituency that the TEC has real teeth. But Cyril Ramaphosa will have to walk a tightrope: It will reflect badly on the council if it makes unrealistic demands that the government refused to meet.

Observers are optimistic that conflict will mostly be limited to the area of electioneering. While Roelf Meyer

and Ramaphosa will continue to play a conciliatory role, De Klerk and Nelson Mandela can be expected to take on each other on their respective election platforms. Much of the success of the TEC will depend on the newly appointed joint secretaries—the ANC's Mac Maharaj and the government's Fanie van der Merwe. The two men have built a close relationship during the negotiations, and are both regarded as capable and resourceful.

The Freedom Alliance

The Freedom Alliance, which rejects the TEC's authority, presents a range of sticky problems.

KwaZulu has already refused a TEC demand for information on an alleged hit squad in the kwaZulu Police. More vexed still is the "independent" Bophuthatswana. Although the TVBC [Transkei Venda Bophuthatswana Ciskei] states will soon be reincorporated by statute, it is—according to international law—legally not possible for a country to deprive another country of its independence once granted.

"It is easy for parliament to pass a law reincorporating the homelands," said a constitutional expert, "but what happens if they refuse to become part of South Africa? There is big potential for conflict."

Said Professor Johan Kruger, a government adviser during the negotiations: "Both Bop [Bophuthatswana] and kwaZulu are now beating the self-determination drums in a rhythm associated with the Conservative Party. They seem to have deliberately taken steps back, tabling a list of new demands to make it impossible for the negotiators to accommodate them." The only motivation, said Kruger, seemed to be "a blind clinging to their political privileges".

Sources close to the TEC indicated that "friendly persuasion" would increasingly be combined with subtle threats to get the two homelands to toe the line.

The National Peacekeeping Force

The ANC has insisted from the outset that it will not accept a subordinate role for Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] in a future defence force. A national peacekeeping force was proposed to provide security during the elections, and to form the nucleus of a new army.

But last week Chief Superintendent Peter Stevens, of the Commonwealth Observer Mission, warned that it was well-nigh impossible to get the national peacekeeping force trained and deployed in time for elections.

In the meantime, assembly points for MK troops are being established and decisions have been reached about the disclosure of arms caches.

Government sources insist that MK must be accommodated as soon as possible. "They must disappear as a separate force as a way to ensure stability," they argue. These sources have little doubt that MK will be absorbed

into the Defence Force and that the effective command structures will remain intact for the time being.

It is for this reason that the government is determined to give the controversial Internal Stability Unit (ISU) responsibility for peacekeeping during the elections—with the approval of the TEC. A new image will be cultivated for the ISU, including a change of name and new uniforms.

The TEC's acceptance of these changes, according to observers, means the ISU is being prepared to become the core of a new stabilising unit during the transition.

Diplomatic Appointments

Intriguing developments can be expected in foreign affairs in the coming months, especially regarding the appointment of senior diplomatic staff. In terms of agreements some diplomatic posts have been kept open and the TEC's subcouncil on finance has to be informed of all vacancies and new retirements.

A possible area of conflict is the appointment of new ambassadors. The terms of three ambassadors—all of them political appointees from the present government—comes to an end in the first half of the year. They are Harry Schwarz (Washington), Kent Durr (London) and Sample Golden (Bonn). Schwarz will probably be back before the elections, leaving it to the TEC to decide on his successor.

Local Government

De Klerk has always regarded third-tier government as the NP's [National Party] Achilles' heel. This was the area where negotiations could stand or fall—and that was the reason why agreements were postponed until the end of the multiparty process.

Government sources are happy that a "good agreement" was reached on local government. "Immediate integration on city council level is delayed for the time being. The agreement allows time to look for answers on the ground". Strong resistance can, however, be expected from rightwing city councils—even to the mild, racially-based proposals that will come into effect in October next year. Some civics have also voiced their opposition to the racial quotas.

Electoral Officials and IDs

The training of electoral officials is running far behind schedule. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), responsible for the training was only appointed by the TEC last week and still has to establish itself. At least 2.5-million potential voters also still do not have identity documents.

Observers and Monitors

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs this week said "thousands of applications" had been received from all over the world from monitoring groups applying for observer

status. These include individuals, government delegations, non-governmental organisations and parliamentary organisations. Registering and co-ordinating the observers is expected to yield enormous problems.

Strict differentiation will be maintained between "observers" and "monitors" because of the legal implications. Observers will only be allowed to observe and will have no say on whether elections are free and fair. Monitors, on the other hand, will be appointed by the IEC.

There will be about 10,000 of them, almost exclusively South Africans—and their reports will have an impact on the IEC's final decision.

ANC Opposed to Internal Stability Unit in Alexandra

MB2712120693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 27 Dec 93

[Statement issued by ANC Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region on 27 December on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region has learnt with shock and dismay of the killing of two policemen in Alexandra township over the past week. The ongoing killings of members of the SA [South African] Police [SAP] should be condemned with the contempt it deserves.

We believe that these random criminal acts against members of the SAP, should be dealt with through the normal channels of policing in the country. The government's intention to deploy members of the ISU [Internal Stability Unit] in Alexandra is an unwarranted move which will only result in more tensions in a township which has been relatively quiet for some time. The deployment of the ISU—a para-military force, which is known for its notorious acts in townships—is an act which is not aimed bringing peace in our trouble-torn townships. The ANC PWV region therefore reiterates its demand that the ISU withdraw from the townships and that the government's intention to deploy them in Alexandra should be withheld for the sake of peace in the township.

The ANC PWV region has also convened a meeting with the local police in Alexandra together with the local organisations in the township. The meeting is due to take place sometime next week.

President, Others Deliver Christmas Messages

De Klerk Notes Violence

MB2312162893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says in his Christmas message to the nation that South Africans

must take a firm stand against violence and intimidation of any kind. Mr. de Klerk said in reference to next year's 27 April election that all parties were entitled to campaign freely throughout the country and all individuals had the right to hear them. He said the essence of democracy was to tolerate those who had different political views.

Azapo Urges Commemoration

MB2412141893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 24 Dec 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by: the Azanian People's Organisation on 24 Dec

[Text]CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

A time of joy and a time of peace. That is the traditional meaning of Christmas. It has always been understood in this way by all who celebrate this event. African people accepted this tradition and integrated it to their own traditions of joy and peace despite the bloody hands and the warlike character of those who brought Christmas to Africa. Indeed, year by year throughout the period of colonialism black people have joined in the celebrations of a peace they did not have and a joy they have been systematically denied by white people, Christian white people. It is still a time of joy and peace.

This year our country, Azania, will celebrate Christmas in the context of confusion and desperation on the one hand, and excitement and victory, on the other hand. For black people the situation is certainly confusing as the long awaited freedom and independence looks as distant as it ever did - the result of the big lie which the Kempton Park negotiations have produced. It is desperation for the majority of black Azanians who will struggle this year as they always did to make ends meet for their families during this Christmas, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] and impending elections notwithstanding - a foretaste of things to come.

On the other hand, this Christmas will have an added excitement for white people - the only real victors at Kempton Park. White South Africans will enjoy a time of peace and celebration not only because they continue to monopolise the wealth and power of our country but also because they have scored a significant victory through the negotiations and for them the coming elections will seal the maintenance of the status quo.

How then do the poor black majority work through this season of great importance in our lives? One way is to remember that originally Christmas was a period of commemoration, not celebration. It was to commemorate a struggle in the lives of a people whose leaders and whose institutions had betrayed the ideals and aspirations of their people.

Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] would like to call on our people this year to commemorate and not to celebrate. There is nothing to celebrate yet. Our land is

still in the hands of white people: Our wealth is still in white hands: And the coming elections will keep political power still in white hands: De Klerk is still not yet about to disappear from the political map. We can only commemorate a struggle for which our people have paid dearly. Remember this Christmas the people of Thokoza, Bambhayi, Bekkersdal, Cross Roads, Khayelitsha; remember Steve Bantu Biko, Chris Hani, Onkgopotse Tiro, Muntu Myeza, Tsietsi Mashinini, Mthuli Ka Shezi, Mapetla Mohapi, Jeff Masemola and Sam Mabe. These are the names which should cause us to pause and be thankful to the families who gave them to us and the Azanian nations that nurtured them.

The only celebration open to us is a commemoration of the joy and peace of struggle itself. We thank our ancestors for our land, our wealth and our people at this time. Azapo wishes our people a future of truthful relations and worthwhile peace and justice.

Buthelezi Urges Peace, End to Struggle

MB2512082393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the political struggle is over. He says the time for peace and reconciliation should begin this Christmas.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English] We must dedicate this time to the Lord and what better way to do this than to join together in common spirit of goodwill. We are deeply aware that black South Africans have struggled for centuries for a democratic dispensation in which they can vote governments in and out of office. So many of our brothers and sisters have died in the struggle. We grieve with those families who have lost a loved one. Let the spirit of Christmas reach out to everyone of you so that we can stand together in our pain. Look to your neighbors with love and caring and spread the Christmas message of good will. [end recording]

New Political Party Calls for 'Sovereignty' of Cape

MB2412100093 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Dec 93 p 2

[By Ingrid Salgado]

[Text] A new political party calling for the sovereignty of the Cape has vowed to contest the April 27 election, and expects to win majority support within the province's current boundaries.

Established four months ago, the Cape Republic Party (CRP) claims to have tens of thousands of supporters. It has rejected the results of a recent western Cape poll which gave the NP [National Party] a firm lead in the region's voter support.

CRP western Cape executive member Desmond Welthagen said: "About 98 percent of thousands of people we have spoken to are in favor of a separate sovereign

state." The Cape's 3-million "coloured" voters have been targeted. The party said the province belonged to "the indigenous brown Africans who are its original inhabitants".

It was currently canvassing support in the western Cape and hoped to target the eastern Cape in the future.

The party was afraid that an ANC [African National Congress]-dominated central government would mean communist control. "We know that 3,000 ANC members have been convicted of violent crimes in the past year. With figures this high, it indicates there is a concerted conspiracy on the ANC's part," Welthagen said.

In a statement released this week, the party claimed ANC soldiers "continue to eliminate the executive of the Inkatha Freedom Party and have killed more than 300 so far". It would petition the Goldstone commission to inquire into ANC activities. It said the commission had investigated activities of the KwaZulu police but refused to look into the deaths of more than 500 police officers.

The party also slammed the NP and the DP [Democratic Party] for allowing millions of squatters "sent to the Cape by the ANC to become a festering sore around our mother city".

The CRP said it had no connection to any other political party or organisation. ANC and Freedom Alliance spokesmen said yesterday they not heard of the CRP's existence.

Assistant to ANC Official Killed 26 Dec

MB2412052793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] An assistant to ANC [African National Congress] Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma has been shot and killed in Yeoville, Johannesburg. The police said that the man, 41-year-old Mr. Patford Shuma, had been shot in the head by two men yesterday morning.

IMF Approves Loan to Government

MB2312162593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] The Department of Finance says the proceeds of the 2,800 million rands loan for South Africa approved by the International Monetary Fund yesterday will reach this country on Tuesday. The department said in a statement that the funds, which will be paid almost exclusively in American dollars, would be held with the South African Reserve Bank.

The statement said the money would not be available to finance domestic spending, but would alleviate the balance-of-payments constraints by strengthening South Africa's foreign reserves and indirectly contributing substantially to improved economic conditions.

The IMF loan application was approved by the Transitional Executive Council 2 weeks ago, and the formal announcement yesterday coincided with the adoption in Parliament of the interim constitution.

* Air Force Logistics Program Draws Interest

94AF0036A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* No 13, 22 Oct 93 pp 1, 2

[Article by Richard Bartlett]

[Text] The South African Air Force (SAAF) has developed what it claims to be a world-first in logistics management following a cut in Air Logistics Command's (ALC) budget of about R250-million.

Other major air forces in the world, such as the Royal Air Force and the US Air Force, are watching closely to see how successful the South African system is, says Commandant Eric Bownes of the SAAF's directorate of information and ground systems.

This system will also have applications in the private sector and especially in the aerospace industry, he says.

ALC is the support and supply wing of the SAAF which suffered a cut in budget from R750-million two years ago to R552-million in the current financial year, says ALC commanding officer Brigadier Daan Botha.

The Royal Air Force is considering a budget of about £400-million to implement such a system while the SAAF developed it for R58-million.

R1-million to R2-million will be spent yearly on enhancement and development.

Infloplan worked with the SAAF's 53 engineers and programmers on the development of this system, says Cmdt Bownes.

To be able to maintain the SAAF's aircraft at the required safety levels with the decreased budget a rationalisation system was implemented which has so far seen the selling off of various aircraft, such as the Canberras and the C-160 Hercules, and the scaling down of staff.

In ALC the staff was decreased from 8,049 in February this year to 3,452 by September, says Brig Botha.

The logistics management system, known as the South African Logistics Information System (Slis), will allow ALC to vacate its Alrode depot, which has 70,000m² of storage space, by the end of 1995 and decrease stock-holding at 10 air depot (10AD) at Voortrekkerhoogte by 63%, says officer commanding 10AD Colonel Harry Carter.

The total stock held at 10AD is about R2.6-billion, says Col Carter.

During the sanctions syndrome, the air force bought stock it did not really need, but bought on suppliers' advice, he says.

There was also the need to buy spares for possible war damage to aircraft, he says.

Slis will integrate every facet of aircraft management, maintenance and logistic support on a nationwide local area network (LAN).

It is part of a logistic systems masterplan which basically seeks to run the SAAF according to widely used business concepts, viewing the pilots as the customers, says Cmdt Bownes.

Other aspects of the masterplan include improved access to technical manuals and personnel training. Eventually the need for job cards will disappear as the LAN will not only be a management system but will also include service manuals which can be called on to the computer screen as needed, says Bownes.

Slis keeps a record of each aircraft in the SAAF and its flying time and plans preventive maintenance services.

In one case a service was scheduled to coincide with the repairs which saved about R200,000, says Bownes.

Another example is the decision to move the Impala fleet from Bloemfontein to Hoedspruit—a straight-forward decision at first glance.

However, the taxi distance at Hoedspruit is much further than at Bloemfontein which means a greater intake of dust and time on the ground which in turn means greater wear and tear.

Slis also allows the actual flying time of aircraft to be calculated.

Previously this was done by taking the cost of operating the aircraft and pilot's costs, but now all the overheads including the running of the entire air command can be worked into flying costs.

The cost of flying an Impala Mk1, of which the SAAF has 54, is R2,335 an hour and the air command costs are R4,017 for each of the SAAF's aircraft. This works out to R6,352 an hour.

For the SAAF's entire Impala fleet of 54 Mk1 and 48 Mk2 aircraft the annual cost is about R77-million.

Before Slis was implemented this cost was R100-million, says Brig Botha.

* Pragmatists, Pacifists View Arms Sales

* ANC Backs Increased Exports

94AF0044A Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY in English* 4 Nov 93 p 13

[Text] Cape Town—South Africa's privatised arms industry is gearing up to take the international market by storm—with the full approval of the ANC [African National Congress], which has backed a major British deal on mine-protected vehicles.

The British deal—signed on September 24, the day economic sanctions were lifted at ANC leader Nelson Mandela's request—is potentially worth billions of rands, it was confirmed yesterday.

The deal is between South Africa's Menchem and Britain's leading light armoured vehicle manufacturer, Alvis, which will manufacture under licence, tailor and market two world-beating South African mine-protected vehicles. The licensing agreement is to avoid falling foul of the UN arms embargo.

The UN itself has already asked Alvis to demonstrate the prototypes of South Africa's Iron Eagle, a three-man mine-protected liaison vehicle, to their relief agencies in strife-torn Zagreb, Croatia, before the end of this year.

In an unprecedented statement, Britain's defence ministry yesterday confirmed having spoken to the ANC and government about future arms deals "in anticipation of the arms embargo being lifted"—and that South Africa's future maritime needs were near the top of the agenda.

Yesterday Alvis's business development manager Murray Hammick said his company had asked the British army to do a commercial "user evaluation" on several Menchem-supplied mine-protected vehicles. He described the technology behind the Eagle and the Menchem Mamba—an older wheeled vehicle carrying 11 people—as "exceeding anything in their class in the world."

"We searched high and low internationally and it always came back to Menchem," he said yesterday.

Jane's Defence southern African correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman said last night the British had acquired vehicles which were "world leaders" against mine protection, developed during the Rhodesian and Angolan wars.

The two battle-tested vehicles were effective, mine-protected and cheap. "Nobody has anything else in that line," he said.

South Africa's Rooivalk attack helicopter makes its international debut at the Dubai air show starting today. The Armscor-developed long-range G6 gun has long been accepted as the best in its class worldwide and is widely used.

Hammick was quick to emphasise that the ANC, Britain's trade and industry department, the South African government and "all relevant agencies" had been consulted and had approved. Extensive consultations had been held with the ANC, which was convinced of the deal's job-creation opportunities and future revenues.

He said worldwide need for efficient, light and highly mobile mine-protected vehicles was "very great."

Both Mandela and President F W de Klerk have actively promoted future arms sales in discussions with American and European leaders during their September tours.

* Conversion Council Suggested

94AF0044B Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 4 Nov 93 p 10

[Article by Stephen Laufer; first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction]

[Text] Armscor is up for grabs. The pacifists don't want to reap the spoils of war, the profiteers want to sell its services and products, and the pragmatists want its know-how to upgrade civilian industries.

High-explosive shells leave the muzzle of Armscor's G-5 cannon at over 3,200km/h. Unlike the days of black powder and shot, when all that counted was hitting the enemy with something hard, modern warfare requires precise information on the shell's behaviour during flight, and what happens when it reaches its target.

The answer is telemetry, a sophisticated measurement system which tells the generals what the shells are doing. Crammed into the nose-cone, high-tech electronics radio thousands of pieces of data back to specialists at a test site.

Armscor considers itself an international leader in telemetry, and it would like to sell its boffins' services worldwide, in much the same way as it would like to export the other products of South Africa's military high-tech base—armoured vehicles, attack helicopters and other lethal equipment.

But as the country emerges from the international ban on arms trading—which led to a major strengthening of the domestic capacity for the research, development and manufacture of sophisticated weapons systems—the debate on the future of the industry is taking shape.

Pacifists and profiteers are pitted against one another. The arms lobby argues the time has come to reap the financial benefits of years and billions spent perfecting the South African Defence Force's war machines. Their opponents counter with the biblical demand for swords to be turned into ploughshares.

For the peaceniks, the issue is clearcut. "Seeing the suffering war has brought to Angola and Mozambique, I don't believe weapons exports can be good for us or for Africa," said Catholic Bishop's Conference secretary general Brother Jude Pieterse. "There is no way the bishops want to see the country's economy built on arms sales."

"We recognise that jobs and skills are tied to the arms industry," said David Bruce of the End Conscription Campaign, "so it won't be able to shut tomorrow. But the objective must be that South African no longer be a promoter of war. The industry should be scaled down."

Keeping the industry at present levels could prove seductive. With 70,000 jobs, the arms industry is a major

employer, despite having shed 30,000 positions from its peak. Exports accounted for sales worth R419-million in the last financial year.

So it is likely to be the pragmatists in the middle who prevail, because of the technical skills and resources invested in the arms sector. Centred on the labour unions and military researchers close to the African National Congress, this school of thought wants to see the industry's know-how converted into a booster rocket for the civilian economy.

Their task will be to get away from the beguiling logic of the international arms industry, which has its subscribers across the political spectrum, including members of Umkhonto weSizwe.

For the skills and technological advantages built up over a generation to survive and continue competing internationally—so goes the militarists' argument—manufacturers to be at the cutting edge of a range of relevant technologies. Maintaining that position is dependent in large part on the domestic consumer, the national defence force, paying for research and development and demonstrating confidence in the finished product by buying it.

Which may explain the air force's latest purchase of four Rooivalk attack helicopters at R8-million a piece, for testing and evaluation purposes. Like the new tank Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee praised last week as proof that South Africa is a world player in the development of high-tech military systems, the killer choppers were conceived in a period of conflict with South Africa's neighbours.

Unsuited to internal law-and-order use, they are obsolete—unless doctrines are developed to justify their acquisition. These in turn require a scenario under which South Africa faces a conventional military threat which, by its nature, is most likely to be external. Such doctrines become powerful arguments in the sales pitch to foreign defence forces.

Even if the doctrines can be developed, making the international sales will be difficult. The world market is saturated.

Nevertheless, the air force generals are unlikely to disappoint the salesmen, unless the eternal circle is broken. The allusions of old to the civilian spin-offs—the most famous example being the development of teflon frying pans as a by-product of the United States space programme—are unlikely to suffice, say those who want to see the defence ministry take a different course.

"We would like to see a public debate on the need for weapons upgrading, coupled with a conversion council whose task it will be to examine ways of using the defence industry's resources to upgrade civilian industries," says Bernard Fanaroff, of the National Union of Metalworkers.

"The fact is that Armscor and the private arms manufacturers, because of the resources available to them for years, have captured the country's top class scientists and technicians. They are a national asset with high skills levels, top training facilities, and very sophisticated manufacturing equipment, all of which are in short supply in the civilian sector."

Armscor, Denel and the private sector arms makers are also streets ahead of the rest of industry when it comes to project management and technology acquisition, skills developed under the adverse conditions of the United Nations and other boycotts against South Africa.

The challenge, says Fanaroff, will be to upgrade local industry using the know-how and tools already available in the country, but until now narrowly focused on arms production. Joint ventures should use the resources and facilities of the arms manufacturers to improve the international competitiveness of civilian industry in such areas as computer technologies, optics, communications, fibre textiles, ceramics and propellants.

Using the arms industry's resources to improve the international competitiveness of industry as a whole, believe the pragmatists, will aid the process of moving away from weapons manufacturing. "We don't believe that relying on arms exports is a viable long-term option, because the domestic base must shrink as demands for state resources increase from other areas," says Fanaroff.

The key to change, say the pragmatists, will be greater transparency and accountability within the arms industry. "We believe that the boards of Armscor and Denel should be democratised, in much the same way as is happening with other parastatals like Escom," he says, "and that an independent regulatory body be formed to oversee the arms industry, with a similar makeup to the National Economic Forum."

Armscor's regulatory role is growing, says its new representative, Abba Omar, a former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe] cadre who stressed that he was still speaking in his personal capacity. "A tighter regime on arms exports should be the aim for the next four to five years. We must stick to UN embargos, and aim for a higher degree of public transparency on who is getting what from South Africa. We should also be giving some thought to limiting exports to areas of heightened tension."

Angola

UN Envoy Holds News Conference on Talks

Comments on Achievements

MB2612210393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Dec 93

["News conference" by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye in Lusaka on 24 December, in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese—recorded]

[Text] What have we achieved? That is the question you must be waiting to ask, right? You are very impatient, but I am going to tell you nevertheless. This is what we have done so far: We have set an agenda for the proceedings and avoided those problems which could have prevented an agreement.

First of all, we made a sketch, thereby avoiding difficulties, then we rubbed our hands with satisfaction and said: Yes, we have managed an agenda but we have left all the difficulties for a later stage. That might have been what you would like to hear, but we preferred not to use that kind of language. Instead, we preferred to (?leave) the agenda of the proceedings [words indistinct] that is what we are going to discuss. It is necessary that the people know from the start what issues will be touched on. The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had to reiterate their acceptance of the relevant legal documents. No one can say that those steps were ignored or that anyone was taken by surprise [words indistinct] conclusion of the proceedings, or then the withdrawal, confinement, and demobilization of all UNITA military forces. It is quite clear that this has all been quite transparent.

There is something else we have tried to avoid at all costs: We have tried to avoid resolving all problems while the agenda of the proceedings is being discussed [words indistinct] to draw up an agenda of the proceedings. As I have said, that agenda is based on three principal objectives: First, the government and UNITA had to accept the legal framework of the accords, so we knew within the context of which framework we were working. Our work had to be within the confines of the Bicesse Accord and of the UN Security Council resolutions. We could not divert from that framework.

The second objective on which the agenda of the proceedings is based is that the government and UNITA must agree to the demands set by a legal state. The government and UNITA must make every effort to accept a legal state. Before anything else, UNITA must agree to become a normal political party without a military wing. That is contained in the point which says that UNITA military forces must be withdrawn, confined, and demilitarized. In turn, as of the moment UNITA becomes a normal political party, the government must grant all UNITA-supporting Angolan citizens all rights and duties befitting any citizen.

The talks were held by Angolans so they can discuss and put an end to military operations, so they can restore the cease-fire. I used the word restore because it already existed within the framework of the Bicesse Accord.

The third objective in the agenda of the proceedings concerned the acceptance by the government and by UNITA of the imperative requirements posed by much needed national reconciliation so that the war [words indistinct] it is necessary to accept the strategy and approach guiding national reconciliation talks.

Nonetheless, we must be careful. We must tread carefully [words indistinct] the international community [words indistinct] the middling matter of power sharing. National reconciliation is something more important and ennobling than power sharing or dividing ministerial portfolios. National reconciliation is aimed at healing wounds for good and at bringing down the wall of mistrust once and for all. Its purpose is to have the Angolan people reconcile and to give security guarantees to one and all. It is a matter of respecting the demands posed by democracy. It is a matter of respecting republican legality. Moreover, it is a matter of using the capabilities [words indistinct] to construct a state. Angola has the potential.

This is, then, the logic behind our agenda of the proceedings. It was accepted and drawn up on the basis of two points: Once [words indistinct] we have concluded three quarters of the items on that agenda. First, we have managed to wind up talks on the legal framework, which has been completed and approved. Secondly, discussions on military issues have also been concluded and approved. Seeing that we are talking about the cease-fire, basically we discussed the modalities for UNITA forces to withdraw, disarm, and demilitarize, as well as the modalities for the formation of the new Angolan Armed Forces.

There have been general and specific principles at work. Modalities have been devised to settle those matters. Documents were drawn up for those purposes. They were examined, discussed, approved, and signed jointly, including the cease-fire budget.

You might well ask me now: Why is the war continuing even now? My answer is: because we have made a choice and that choice is for us to achieve lasting peace for Angola through a general peace accord. The military matters I have just mentioned are the consequences of war. They were not the causes of war. It is necessary to analyze the causes. It is necessary to inspect the roots of that evil. Failing that, we will have achieved nothing.

In view of that, we (?sought) a package [preceding word in English], as the English say. What we want is a general accord. We have wound up discussions on military matters. That is true and I can confirm that. Soon, we will deal with issues relating to national reconciliation. I would like to repeat that this is not a mediocre matter of sharing power. It is something both more important and more lofty, that will call on the patriotic feelings of all

Angolan people, who must feel they belong. It is necessary that we continue striving to overcome the crisis currently facing Angola.

Highlights 25 Dec Events

MB2512211393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] The Lusaka peace talks have gone into recess beginning today. UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye explains.

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] Dr. Savimbi sent me a letter, requesting the presence of his delegation for consultations. For me, this appeared to be a normal thing, after five weeks of negotiations and as we prepare to discuss other issues on the working agenda. Obviously, I would not have accepted the break in a crisis atmosphere. I can only accept it in a normal working atmosphere, and this was the case.

Yesterday afternoon, the delegations from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government had a face-to-face meeting, after having carried out work normally during the whole week on issues contained on the working agenda. This is, therefore, just a break at the request of one of the two delegations. It is a break which I would have not accepted, however, if there was an atmosphere of crisis.

It was proposed that the peace talks should resume on 5 January. Accordingly, I have no reason to believe statements which have been circulated by some news media. I believe these statements are negative. They say that because of this break, there is a danger of the parties not returning to the negotiating table, but on 15 November, the parties [words indistinct]. You ask me whether there are guarantees. What I did was to ask the two delegations to resume talks on 5 January in the morning. I would like the two delegations [words indistinct] on 14 (?January). This is what happened last November [words indistinct]. I have no reason to doubt their good faith and political good will. If this is not the case, then they will be to blame. The international community will assume its responsibilities. This is the reply I can give you. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified reporter] What issues will be discussed (?after the resumption of the peace talks)?

[Beye] We shall continue to examine issues connected with the security of people and goods. We shall also examine the issue of the reestablishment of state (?control) in areas to be evacuated by UNITA. Then, we shall examine the best way to conclude the electoral process. We shall equally examine national [words indistinct] and in conclusion, we shall examine the new UN mandate and the role of the observers, with a view to continuing with this march toward achieving a lasting peace in Angola.

[Reporter] Will the talks resume here in Lusaka or in Sao Tome [words indistinct] Sao Tome.

[Beye] It was our Portuguese friends who yesterday raised this question with President Trovoadá, who I think was in Mozambique or Angola at the time. The Angolan dossier is already a complex dossier. We cannot, therefore, increase its complexity by [words indistinct] between neighboring countries. We shall not go to Sao Tome because the government does not like Sao Tome. UNITA says we cannot go to Zaire because it does not want to. It is a very complicated affair. We are here in Lusaka. We feel fine here in Lusaka. This is a favorable place. We had positive results. We feel we very good here. The two delegations feel very good here in Lusaka. We shall, therefore, continue here in Lusaka. We shall resume talks here and there is no problem of going to another country. That is only a speculation by journalists. Please, work for peace. Thank you. [end recording]

Comments on Savimbi 'Plot,' Break in Talks

MB2512183793 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] United Nations mediator at the Angolan peace talks Alioune Blondin Beye has said there is no link between the alleged plot to kill UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi and the break of the current round of talks in Lusaka. Mr. Beye told reporters that the break in the talks was [words indistinct] by Savimbi to recall his delegation for consultations. He denied the break had something to do with the alleged plot to assassinate Savimbi. Mr. Beye said Savimbi has assured him in a letter that the UNITA delegation will return to the talks on 5th January.

Urges Both Sides To End Fighting

MB2512123093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] A United Nations mediator says a formal ceasefire in Angola will only be proclaimed after all political issues dividing UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government have been resolved in talks, but Alioune Blondin Beye has stressed that the two sides should instruct their forces to halt the killing while a peace package is being wrapped up in the Zambian capital Lusaka. Beye says the current round of negotiations has been positive with more than half of the most complex issues being resolved. The talks adjourned yesterday. Beye says he has noted that UN mediators and observers have written to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, expressing concern over the escalating military offensive inside Angola.

Official on Government Trying To Continue Talks

MB2512212393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation to the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka, is already in Luanda. He did not like having the break in the current round of peace talks, requested by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Begin Muteka recording] We would like to inform the Angolan people that the Angolan Government delegation to the peace talks with UNITA had to return to Luanda because the UNITA leadership made an official request for a break and that there should be no insistence to continue with the peace talks in order to avoid their disruption. Now with one side requesting a break, even if the government wanted to remain there, it could not continue with its work.

This being the case and after the mediation examined the request, it agreed to allow this break. The government was not in agreement because we felt that the important thing would be to conclude the whole agenda approved initially, so that we could return with the final results of the whole activity carried out so far. All the same, we took advantage of UNITA's request and decided to hold consultations with the government leadership in order to brief it on all our work so that we can see what remains to be done, within the framework of the peace talks with UNITA. [end recording]

UNITA Official Warns Against Attacks

MB2512100693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is trying to prepare public opinion, particularly the international community, for new delaying tactics aimed at perpetuating the suffering of the Angolan people, continuing war. Jorge Valentim, information secretary of Jonas Savimbi's organization, has said in Lusaka that UNITA will not return to the negotiating table for talks with the government if the latter launches an offensive against the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. Observers say that the extemporaneous warning by Jorge Valentim, who is described as one of UNITA's highest officials, is a premeditated excuse to stall the progress already attained in Lusaka and prevent the government forces from legitimately defending itself. Those observers say this because, despite the fact that UNITA is negotiating, it is searching to extend its territorial influence, preparing to capture some capital cities of provinces. Currently, the city of Menongue, capital of Cuando Cubango Province, is the target, but this does not mean that other cities such as Dundo, Malanje and Saurimo are not within their plans.

Says Government Planning Operation

LD2412230993 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is threatening to not return to the Lusaka peace talks. Jorge Valentim, member of the UNITA delegation at the talks, suspects that the government is preparing to launch a large-scale military operation. Should that happen, he said that UNITA will abandon the peace dialogue.

Statements contradicting the spirit of the peace talks have also emerged from the government side. The Angolan Minister of Defense asked his army to keep on maximum alert against the enemy. In his message the Angolan minister stated that nobody can rest this Christmas, and he criticised UNITA harshly.

It is within this context that the next round of talks has been set for 5 January to take place in Lusaka.

UNITA Radio Says Defense Minister Urging Renewed War

MB2612065693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Dec 93

[Text] As Blondin Beye appealed to Angola's warring factions to honor their commitment, the warmongering wing of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] mobilizes its army for more war. MPLA Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, a personal friend of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, two days ago urged the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola to step up the war. Pedale said the war will continue for a long time to come because that is the philosophy of his party. The MPLA defense minister made his warlike statements during a tour of the Luanda Military Hospital where he urged the patients to return to the armed forces. Pedale warned the hospital's staff to get ready for more wounded.

'Warmongering' Intentions Noted

MB2712083293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Dec 93

[Text] New Jamba Governor Isaias Chitombe told Jamba residents yesterday that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will continue to be the vanguard party of the less privileged people in Angola. He said the reasons that led to UNITA's creation 27 years ago are still valid because the present Angolan Government represents a minority and not the entire Angolan people. He said this minority is the one that bought Mercedes and hampers for Christmas.

Isaias Chitombe said the Angolan people must unite around President Savimbi, who embodies the Angolan people's profoundest sentiments. He was speaking at a mass rally that had been scheduled for 25 December but had to be postponed because of torrential rains.

The Jamba governor said a new type of administration must be introduced in the country for the benefit of the Angolan people. On peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, the new Jamba governor said they have been fruitful so far. He called on the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola to persuade the Luanda government to abandon its warmongering intentions, orchestrated by Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

500 RSA Mercenaries Reportedly Arrive in Luanda

MB2512090893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] Reports from Luanda say that yet another group of South African mercenaries arrived in Luanda last week, in what has been described as an attempt by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] to reinforce its military capacity. These mercenaries have been sent to Cabo Ledo base near Luanda, where there are already about 500 mercenaries from South Africa. In its December edition, the U.S. magazine *SOLDIER OF FORTUNE* reports that every two days between 10 and 20 mercenaries are airlifted to Cabo Ledo. The magazine reports that the MPLA intends to create a battalion of 600 South African special troops. This is the reason it has intensified recruitment in the southern African country. The mercenaries have been contracted under the cover of the National Angolan Fuel Company which signs the contracts in the house of a South African colonel, (Lenn Killer). From there they are taken to Namibia en route to Luanda. These mercenaries are receiving a salary of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 per month at a time when the MPLA imposes famine on the Angolans, alleging economic difficulties.

Government 'Tight Control' Over Media Examined

MB2412123693 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 24 Dec 93 p1

[Article by Antonio Abilio: "Angola Still Waiting for Press Freedom"]

[Text] (Maputo) Alarmed by frequent reports of press violations in Angola, the Southern Africa Media Institute [MISA] recently sent a team to Luanda to investigate the situation on the ground. The team included Geoffrey Nayrota of Zimbabwe, Nora Appollus of Namibia, and Pedro Pimenta of Mozambique. The aim of the visit was to assess the situation of the media in Angola, the impact of the war on the media's work, and ways to provide support for the independent Angolan Journalists Trade Union, SJA.

The MISA team intends to draw up a report on its findings and will then proceed to release it to various international organizations. The following are the notes taken by Pedro Pimenta, the Mozambican representative in the MISA team:

"The first finding is that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government, which emerged from the 1992 elections, continues to maintain tight control over the state media and that it has not broken any of the practices in force in the days of the one-party system. The following are the most blatant examples:

"—It appoints the editors in chief to all the media organs (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Angola National Radio, the People's Television of Angola, and ANGOP);

"—The Ministry of Information, Minfo, holds meetings every Thursday with editors in chief and senior editors to discuss what editorial line to follow each week;

"—ANGOP Director Miguel Carvalho is still actively serving as colonel in the State Security Service and is also the secretary general of the Angolan Journalists Union, UJA;

"—The Higher Media Council operates in close contact with the Parliament which emerged from the 1992 elections, but it is completely ineffective and enjoys no credibility.

"Some independent initiatives emerged during the electoral period, notably the CORREIO DA SEMANA newspaper, Luanda Commercial Radio, LAC, and Radio Morena in Benguela Province. Key MPLA figures could be found in all of those organizations, whether as members of their boards of directors or as shareholders. In the event of editorial differences, it is usual for the 'party line' imposed on journalists to prevail. There have been instances where journalists have already resigned [words indistinct] external (?circumstances).

"The ongoing war is a strong reason presented by the government to explain the absence of greater media freedom. 'The nation is suffering aggression' and it cannot allow itself to lose control over the media, even when sometimes they 'play the enemy's game' by daring to make some criticisms about errors of government which are increasing the difficulties faced by Angolan citizens. One example is provided by the frightening levels of corruption and overspending within the state apparatus: though they are almost obligatory conversational themes among Angolans, they seldom make it to the media. Though it is important to mention that one case reported by the press eventually led to the dismissal of a state secretary, it is also widely believed that there were 'political conveniences' at work within the government led by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, resulting in 'information leaks' to that transform that state secretary into a 'persona non grata.'

"A number of journalists in state-owned media organs have said administrative pressure has often been exerted on them and sometimes they have even received direct threats when they have been in possession of delicate information. Paradoxically, the MPLA has given weapons to just about all journalists for self-defense purposes.

"Several newsmen have been killed or detained while doing their work. The whereabouts of many others remain unknown. Some of the journalists contacted rejected the official version, which blames the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola for all known cases of missing newsmen.

"The recently created SJA has more than 200 members but it is finding it very tough to operate. For instance, the SJA was only able to establish contact with the management of the various state-owned media organs when the MISA team visited Angola. The SJA members note that because most of the country's journalists were trained in former Eastern Bloc countries and in Cuba, there is need for much retraining and many refresher courses with a view to modifying perceptions concerning the role of the journalist in a multiparty system."

PRC Ambassador Discusses Bilateral Cooperation

MB2412072093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] As two South countries, the PRC and Angola intend to develop exemplary cooperation that will also safeguard their interests. PRC-Angolan relations are regarded as excellent at this stage and will likely improve even further as peace returns to Angola. PRC Ambassador to Angola Baosheng Zhang had this to say:

[Begin Zhang recording] The PRC has always supported and closely followed the Angolan peace process. It has done so both at the bilateral level and as part of international efforts, notably in the UN Security Council. Furthermore, within the scope of its capacity and capabilities, the PRC has given humanitarian aid to alleviate in any way possible the suffering of the Angolan people. Now, the PRC is planning to build 600 homes in Luanda to help reduce the problem of a lack of housing currently facing the people of Luanda. [end recording]

Ambassador Baosheng Zhang believes it is imperative for the war in Angola to stop so that bilateral cooperation can be extended to new areas.

[Begin Zhang recording] Such as, for instance, the agricultural sector and small scale or intermediate industrial companies. We can even cooperate in the construction and rehabilitation of bridges, roads, and railroads. As many of our African friends well know, the PRC built the famous Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority, Tazara, railroad in east Africa. Like all countries that are friendly with Angola, the PRC wants Angola to enjoy peace and stability. Angola is the PRC's friend. We, the PRC people, hope that peace will become a reality in this country as soon as possible. [end recording]

Comoros

Presidential Party Wins Election

AB2312211493 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] In Comoros, according to official figures, President Mohamed Djohar's party has won the parliamentary election, a victory essentially rejected by the opposition. Indeed, the Comoran opposition has announced its intention not to sit in the new Federal Assembly. The announcement of the victory of President Said Mohamed Djohar's supporters was made after clashes that broke out during the voting in Anjouan and which led to two people being killed and several others wounded, some seriously.

According to the government the presidential side has won 21 seats compared to 18 for the opposition in the 42-seat assembly.

Three seats are still to be contested for, including one for Moroni, the capital. Voting will be held again in those localities following protests by the government side after the announcement of the results of the first round of this election.

It is difficult to know what the Comoran Government will decide regarding the protests of the 14 opposition parties which have not only announced their intention not to sit in the new assembly but also to boycott the by-elections in these three constituencies. The date for these by-elections has not yet been announced.

Mozambique

Government Seeking Talks With Malawi on Young Pioneers

MB2712121593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Dec 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government continues to wait for a reply from the Malawian authorities to its request for an urgent meeting of the Joint Defense and Security Commission. According to Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, the meeting to discuss the illegal entry into Mozambique of members of the Malawi Young Pioneers, an armed wing of the Malawi Congress Party.

Dhlakama on Elections, Other Issues in Lichinga

Comments on Frelimo

MB2612201393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Dec 93

[Text] Jose de Castro, head of the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Foreign Affairs Department, said in Pemba that his organization regards as imperative the holding of general and multiparty elections in Mozambique in 1994. He said Renamo's main goal is to uphold an eternal peace in the country.

Meanwhile in Lichinga today, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said traditional leaders in Niassa Province have accused Frelimo of enticing them with property in order to disseminate Frelimo ideals (?among their communities). Dhlakama said that that shows Renamo has established democracy in the country in that Frelimo has been forced to recognize traditional authorities. Afonso Dhlakama was speaking shortly before leaving for Gorongosa, the headquarters of his movement, at the end of his visit to Niassa Province.

Explains Role of Traditional Chiefs

MB2512153093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama met with traditional chiefs in the city of Lichinga, Nampula Province, as he continues his visit to Niassa Province. During the meeting, Afonso Dhlakama explained the role of traditional chiefs in the struggle to implement democracy in the country and maintain Mozambican cultural values.

The Renamo leader said on the occasion that his party supports the existence of traditional power in the country. He said, however, that Renamo does not support monarchical power since Mozambique was a republican state. Afonso Dhlakama also said Renamo is holding talks with the government with a view to reestablishing traditional power in the country after the holding of elections in October next year.

Meets Entrepreneurs

MB2412182993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama today once again accused the government of blocking the development of national entrepreneurs because of the policy followed by the banks. Dhlakama made the accusation in a meeting he held in the city of Lichinga with local entrepreneurs and economic agents this morning. This afternoon the Renamo leader presided over a mass rally in Lichinga, the capital of Niassa Province. Afonso Dhlakama arrived in Lichinga yesterday coming from Cabo Delgado Province.

Comments at Pemba Rally on 22 Dec

MB2412112293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, is scheduled to preside over a rally in the city of Lichinga today as part of the visit to Niassa Province which began yesterday. Dhlakama had previously visited Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado, where he held a rally on 22 December. At that rally, the Renamo leader expressed his belief that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] will not will win next

year's multiparty elections and added Frelimo was the promoter of war in this country.

He also explained that the aim of his tour of several Mozambican provinces is to confirm the end of war and stress that war was needed to bring freedom, democracy, human rights, and social justice to this country. At his rally in Pemba on 22 December, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama announced that he was in possession of information confirming that Tanzanians were entering Mozambican territory in large numbers to vote for Frelimo at the upcoming elections. He added that, quote, some children, unquote, are being picked up in Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces and sent to Tanzania to undergo military training so they can come back and fight Renamo in the event that Frelimo loses the elections.

Radio Reports Swaziland Troops on Alert Along Border

MB2412112793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] The government of the Kingdom of Swaziland has placed its troops on alert along the border with Mozambique, following clashes between soldiers from the two countries. This was reported by South Africa's Channel Africa this morning. That source also reports that the deployment of a larger number of Swazi soldiers along the border follows a Mozambican Government protest that this was an invasion of its territory by Swazi soldiers.

Two Mozambican soldiers were killed by Swazi troops last week. They had allegedly been smuggling weapons.

A source in the Swazi Embassy told Radio Mozambique in Maputo this morning that the deployment of troops along the common border was part of a routine border protection operation. That source denied that that operation had anything to do with the deaths of the two Mozambican soldiers.

Namibia

*** Oil Seen as Major Future Export Possibility**

94AF0037A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 22 Oct 93 p 42

[Article by Greg Osborn: "Sasol Sets Up Shop in Namibia"] [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation]

[Text] A new company has been established at Windhoek by Sasol which will oversee the local data gathering and exploration operations of Sasol's Namibian operations.

The company's tasks will include liaison with various Namibian authorities and participation with three oil companies at Windhoek, Norsk Hydro, Shell and Ranger.

Namibia is reported to have gas reserves reaching an estimated 18-trillion cubic feet.

In September last year, Sasol was awarded a license to explore the hydrocarbon prospectivity off the Namibian coast.

Phase one of the exploration started immediately after the award of the licenced area, block 2012, situated about 200km north-west of Walvis Bay.

The block is on the Namibia continental shelf where water depths range from 50 to 1,000m.

"Initial reconnaissance work indicated the presence of a variety of prospective hydrocarbon targets and the first phase of the exploration project involved the collection of new data using the geophysical seismic reflection method," says Sasol's Petroleum Exploration Group GM Peet Steyn.

This type of work enables the explorationist to visualise the structural and stratigraphic nature of the geological horizons up to 10km beneath the earth's surface, thus enabling the construction of three-dimensional earth models used to determine prospective oil and gas reservoirs.

Sasol's seismic survey comprised a grid of 3,800 line kilometers of data which had been designed carefully to optimise the images of the sub surface and to include the jurassic sediments about eight kilometers beneath the earth's surface.

The data was gathered by a specialist seismic acquisition company, Schlumberger-Geco-Prakla, and supervised by Sasol personnel.

"The survey was completed in three weeks and the raw data then interpreted by a British contractor, Ensign Geophysics," continues Steyn.

Its work is now complete and analysis is now being undertaken at Sasol's head office in Johannesburg.

In October next year, Sasol plans to drill its first Wildcat exploration well.

Steyn hopes this will be just the first tiny pin-hole in Sasol's offshore Namibian exploration area and the start of successful exploration.

Engen is another South African company actively searching for reserves off the Namibian coast.

It entered into a consortium with Shell Namibia to form Kudu Gas and was granted an exploration license by the government early this year.

In all Engen has four licences on the continent with two of these offshore Angola, one onshore Gabon and the offshore Namibian venture.

The Kudu Gas field is situated at the southern end of the country and Shell, the majority shareholder, is looking for reserves to sustain industrial activities for 30 years.

The search for oil is also being encouraged by the Namibian government and industry spokespeople are optimistic that given time, oil could become the country's major export.

At present minerals are the country's biggest export.

Taking a three-year average between 1990 and 1992 the share of mineral exports in total merchandise was 60.2%, of which diamond exports alone accounted for 33.7%, and other mineral exports amounted to 27.5%.

The developing manufacturing bases in the country are the fish processing and meat products industry.

Numerous incentives have been accorded to them by the government and this will eventually boost their share of exports.

In line with this the construction of a suitable fishing harbour at Mowe Bay remains necessary despite the return of Walvis Bay.

The Namibian Department of Foreign Affairs reports that it will not be constructed as an alternative to Walvis Bay harbour.

Pre-feasibility studies have indicated that the construction of a small suitable fishing harbour at Mowe Bay is an economically viable proposition.

An initial input of US\$62-million is required for a 'flexiport' or US\$81-million for a conventional concrete harbour.

If the project goes ahead, it is estimated that the new harbour will have a population of 30,000 in 25 years time, which is about the population of Walvis Bay.

The government expects a surge of investments following the return of Walvis Bay to the Namibian fold.

Although Walvis Bay has always been available to the Namibian economy, the return of the enclave and harbour has now removed any doubt that may have existed as regards the future availability of the harbour to Namibia and therefore the country can now freely include it into the future planning of its infrastructure network and economy.

Ghana

Rawlings Sends Message to Ivorian President

AB2512152193 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has sent a message of congratulations to the head of state of Cote d'Ivoire, President Konan Bedie, on his assumption of office. The message said Mr. Konan Bedie has assumed office at a crucial time when Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire are engaged in efforts to normalize bilateral relations, which have been set back by the incidents following the Asante Kotoko-Asec Mimosa football matches.

President Rawlings said he is looking forward to the success of the efforts and expressed the hope that together with Mr. Konan Bedie, they could work towards the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation and the search for solutions to the problems retarding the march towards regional and continental integration. The message also hoped a summit meeting between President Rawlings and his Ivorian counterpart could be held in the very near future to tackle problems facing their countries.

Guinea

Conte Interviewed on Election, Plans

AB2412154493 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Interviews with President Lansana Conte by Radiodiffusion reporter Aboubacar Cisse, a multimedia team, and Radio France Internationale correspondent Nicolas Balique in Conakry on 23 December—recorded]

[Excerpts] The provisional results of the 19 December presidential election were published today by Rene Alseny Gomez, minister of interior and security. President Lansana Conte succeeds himself after having received 50.93 percent of the votes casts in the context of a pluralistic democracy. Since he assumed power on 3 April 1984, President Conte has worked for the advent of democracy in our country. One hour after the publication of these provisional results, Guinea's first democratically elected president answered questions from our reporter, Aboubacar Cisse:

[Begin recording] [Conte] I think that things went smoothly. The country is beginning a very serious task. This is why I am calling on all Guineans to remain calm, to be tolerant, and to settle down to the task before us. The cabinet members and political leaders who have fought one another so far should henceforth come together to ensure that our country does not suffer any more from the evils that have beset it over the past few years. We must therefore continue to be united in our country's interest, because the task ahead is more important than what was done.

When the problems confronting a country are development, peace, and unity of the nation, each citizen must contribute his part to solve them. This is why our country's political leaders and all the administrative officials who have the heavy responsibility of leading our country must work in unity so that the country does not suffer from the evils experienced by other countries. I hope everyone will understand this and that peace will continue to prevail in Guinea.

In any case, I hope that some people will not try to disrupt peace in the country, because human life is sacred. During these elections we lost 10 people in Conakry and two in Gueckedou, that is 12 people in all. I did not think that the elections would result in such serious events. We wanted the elections to be free so that all the citizens could freely cast their votes. Unfortunately, things did not go as we wished in certain places. Nevertheless, that is in the past. Now everyone must stop causing trouble in the country. We will not use force against anybody, but everybody should know that we must enforce the law. Therefore, whoever violates the law will find Guineans in his way, because if we want freedom and are supposed to work, we must work in peace.

[Cisse] Mr. President, my last question is this: During your electoral campaign and at the 13 October meeting with the leaders of the parties legalized in Guinea, you said that whoever wins the election will inevitably work with political party leaders. Does this mean that you may appeal to some members of these legalized parties?

[Conte] I do not appeal individually to anyone. I appeal to all Guineans, whatever their political leanings. We appeal to all those who want to work honestly for Guinea. I particularly call on all Guineans to respect the law, to be tolerant, and to show understanding. Appointment to positions of responsibility will depend only on competence and mainly on people's behavior. Nobody can force his way into a position. It is not because someone is a political leader that he must necessarily be appointed a cabinet member or something else. It is only Guineans that we will use, but Guineans capable of understanding the others.

To actually answer your question, I will say that I will call on all those who can help me rule the country.

[Cisse] Thank you, Mr. President. [end recording]

President Conte also answered questions from a multimedia team:

[Begin recording] [Conte] First of all, I want to thank all my comrades who contributed to organizing the elections, mainly those from the Interior Ministry as well as all the staff from the other ministries. I also thank Guinean radio, which efficiently covered all the functions that took place. Finally, I thank the Party for Unity and Progress leaders who selected me as the candidate of this party for the presidential elections.

My feelings are that I am satisfied with the results. I am satisfied, but also know that from now on the work must

begin. For the past 10 years I have worked as the head of state with the collaboration of friends and comrades. Now that the elections are over, I think all good Guinean citizens must know that the difficulties will continue. However, we can overcome these difficulties with the help of God, so that our country, which today finds itself in a situation in which it should normally not be and which it deserves more than—can, with the fervor of all Guineans, show the whole world that Guinea can be developed by Guineans.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, will this victory lead you to take the hand of the opposition with a view to working together for the development of our country?

[Conte] To tell the truth, I have not thought about the opposition. Our objective is to make all our brothers come back home to work with everyone. I have no desire to drive Guineans away from what needs to be done for Guinea. Unfortunately, among the comrades there are people who misunderstood what we wanted. Even before the formation of parties in Guinea, we invited other Guineans who were living abroad to come home and work with us in various positions. We even had ministers among them. We are, therefore, prepared to work with anyone at all, on the condition, however, that whoever comes to work with us does so in the interests of Guinea. But whoever that person may be, and whatever the influence they command, if they are not on the same wavelength with us, we will prefer to do without them. This holds not only for political leaders but also for countries. If any country wants to come to Guinea to disturb the peace that we want for our nation, we would prefer that such a country keep all its wealth and leave us in peace. This is what I wish for our country.

We can achieve something concrete only in peace. It is in an atmosphere of peace that we can foster unity among Guineans. I do not want the disturbances that occurred to recur, because we were called all kinds of names. But in the interest of Guinea we did not react. That was in the interest of Guinea and Guineans. This should not continue. If friends want to come and work, let them do so. There are Guineans who were abroad and who have come home to work and are contributing more than those who were already in the country. However, others have come to destroy. As for those who have come to destroy, I would prefer that they stay where they are instead of coming to cause trouble.

[Reporter] What is your main concern now that you have been democratically elected?

[Conte] My primary concern—as I told you a while ago—is that I want peace in the country. Peace and nothing else. I want Guineans to be at peace. Anyone who wants to help us while causing trouble should just forget it. Someone who does not want to help us but who can contribute to the consolidation of peace can come. That is the first thing. When you talk about work you hear Guineans saying that in the past we were this and

that. Now that we are at peace, what we earn is for us, and so on. They can only achieve this in an atmosphere of peace, so they should be left in peace. Even if they are not given anything, they should at least be given peace to work for a living, without living in fear. This is the prime concern: to consolidate peace and foster national unity. With that, I can assure you that we have enough brains in Guinea to lead Guineans to happiness. [end recording]

President Lansana Conte also granted an interview to Radio France Internationale correspondent Nicolas Balique.

[Begin recording] [Conte] I am happy about the results. I wish to thank Guineans for having placed their confidence in me once again. I know that I will have to assume a very heavy responsibility, but when one has the confidence of the people, it is very important in the sense that everything has to be done to satisfy them.

Even though the victory was foreseeable, I am not particularly satisfied with the way things went in certain areas. It was a good thing to hold the presidential elections. It is a phase in the country's democratization process. However, I had not hoped to see destruction and loss of life. I would like to call on Guineans to work hand in hand and in peace, otherwise anything we undertake will be jeopardized by elements who want to cause trouble in the country. We think that there will be understanding so that we can do our work well. In any case, I am satisfied with the results in spite of the incidents we had in certain areas.

[Balique] According to the results, 49 percent of Guineans are in favor of the opposition. I presume you will also work with those people who voted for other candidates as dictated by democratic [words indistinct].

[Conte] You know, when we seized power in 1984 there was no certainty that our actions would receive the support of everyone, but in spite of that, we remained in power for 10 years. I think that Guineans as a whole will unite and work together. In any case, one should work with those who voted as well as those who did not vote. We are all Guineans and everyone should contribute to the process of nation building. I do not know those who voted for me or those who did not. All that I am interested in is the welfare of Guineans.

[Balique] Do you have the impression that 19 December is a historic date for Guinea?

[Conte] It is a historic date in the sense that it was the first time all Guineans were given a chance to decide freely. The word freely I would put in quotes, because there are some people who were unable to vote because certain elements chose to disturb the peace. [passage omitted]

[Balique] You were asked this question a few months ago, but I will ask you the same thing again. What do you wish for Guinea in the coming months? When will other elections be held? Life has to go on in the country, and the projects and development to which you are very attached must also be carried out.

[Conte] It must be pointed out that as the good citizen I am anxious to be, I can only wish for happiness for Guinea. In order to achieve this happiness, peace must be reinforced and Guineans must get to work. There must also be understanding and national unity in order that we might be able to work under good conditions. There cannot be development if we do not organize ourselves and work better. [passage omitted]

[Balique] [Words indistinct] your principal rival in the elections, Mr. Alpha Conde, who came in second?

[Conte] If Mr. Alpha Conde remains in Guinea, Guineans might need him someday for a particular job. [end recording]

Liberia

ECOMOG, Taylor Discuss Cotonou Accord Implementation

AB2712120493 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Dec 93

[Text] Talks on the implementation of the Cotonou Accord, especially the peace process, have been taking place in Gbarnga between the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General John Inienger, and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor. Gen. Inienger (who was speaking) at the talks yesterday said ECOMOG was concerned about bringing peace to Liberia and was making sure to meet the leaders of the parties to the Cotonou Accord. He said his talk with Mr. Taylor was the last with the three parties, which he described as a momentous point in efforts to restore hope to many Liberians.

Later, the army chief of staff of Tanzania, Lieutenant General (Tomweli Kiwelu), informed Mr. Taylor of the arrival of the advanced party of the Tanzanian troops. Gen. (Kiwelu) said the troops were in Liberia in response to a request by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] through the OAU to help bring peace to Liberia. He said that the Tanzanian troops were here to assist ECOMOG to bring peace to Liberia with the cooperation of Liberians themselves, adding Liberians had the responsibility to bring peace.

In response, Mr. Taylor said he was happy to receive the ECOMOG high authorities in Gbarnga. While expressing Christmas and New Year greetings, Mr. Taylor hoped peace will soon return to Liberia.

Following their talks, Gen. Inienger held a press conference. Asked when were the troops to be deployed for disarmament, the field commander said only 150 men and officers had so far arrived. On when the sitting of the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] would take place, the field commander said as a military man he could not comment on the issue, but pointed out that talks are going on among the parties.

Later the field commander and Mr. Taylor held closed-door talks. Details of the talks have not yet been revealed. Gen. Inienger's visit to Gbarnga yesterday was at the invitation of Mr. Charles Taylor. He was accompanied to Gbarnga by top brass of ECOMOG, including the ECOMOG chief of staff, Brigadier General Samuel Malu, officers of ECOMOG, and officers of the just arrived from Tanzanian troops.

Sawyer Welcomes Tanzanian Troops Dispatched to Kakata

AB2512214593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] The first batch of the expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops, which arrived in the country on Thursday [23 December], has been dispatched to their base in Kakata. The troops were dispatched immediately upon arrival following a ceremony at James Spriggs Payne Airport. Before departure to Kakata, the chief of staff of the Tanzanian troops, Lieutenant General (Tomweli Kiwelu), paid a courtesy call on the Liberian leader, Dr. Amos Sawyer at the Executive Mansion. Gen. (Kiwelu) informed President Sawyer that his men are in the country to uphold Tanzania's commitment to the Organization of African Unity. Gen. (Kiwelu) pledged his country's commitment to achieve peace before leaving Liberia.

Welcoming the heads of Tanzanian troops to Liberia, Interim President Sawyer assured them of the government and people of Liberia's full cooperation during their (course) of duty in the country.

UN's Gordon-Somers on Peacekeeping Duties

AB2512175193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] An initial contingent of 150 Tanzanian troops has arrived in Monrovia to bolster the West African peace-keeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. They are expected to be joined by units from Uganda and Zimbabwe in what is hoped will be a boost to the peace process. They are certainly much needed. The Cotonou agreement, signed by the warring parties in July, is fast unraveling. Bismarck Kuyon, nominated to head the transitional administration, has been sacked by the interim president, Amos Sawyer. Disarmament of the different factions has still not started while more have sprung up. ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] are facing armed opposition in Upper Lofa County while the so-called Peace Council has taken on Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces in the south. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the UN's representative, Trevor Gordon-Somers, what difference the arrival of the Tanzanian troops would make.

[Begin recording] [Gordon-Somers] I think they will make an enormous difference. A hundred and fifty Tanzanians came in yesterday accompanied by their chief of staff and a number of officers. This, to us, means that the commitment to the delivery of the expanded ECOMOG has started.

[White] When will the rest of the troops come?

[Gordon-Somers] The rest of the Tanzanians will come in starting about from the 2d to the 5th of January and then the Ugandans would start on the 5th through about the 12th.

[White] And the Zimbabweans, when will they come?

[Gordon-Somers] I have no confirmed date on the arrival of the Zimbabweans. They wish to send another reconnaissance mission to have further discussion. We are waiting word from them.

[White] Is there a problem with the Zimbabweans?

[Gordon-Somers] I don't think so. I think these are some details that they need to resolve themselves. But I do expect them to arrive.

[White] Does this now mean that the disarmament process can begin?

[Gordon-Somers] Yes, certainly. I would certainly hope so. So, I do certainly hope that there would be absolutely no obstacles to the disarmament beginning. We have delivered what we have been asked to do—to bring in the expanded troops and we have brought them in.

[White] But will it start now, with the Tanzanians there, or will they... or will you wait for the Ugandans or Zimbabweans to arrive?

[Gordon-Somers] I do not know the precise details on that. I know the Tanzanians are at the moment having detailed briefings with the ECOMOG field commander. So, they will work out the process and how they actually start, when they start, immediately or whether there is any delays—I do not know that.

[White] Where are the Tanzanians now?

[Gordon-Somers] They are in their battalion headquarters at Kakata. They went straight from Spriggs Payne Airport to Kakata.

[White] Now, the transitional government, over which there has been so much argument, can it now begin its work and be set up or not?

[Gordon-Somers] Well, I can't give you a date on that because that's precisely what the three parties are negotiating on, or have been negotiating on for the last two weeks.

[White] Now Mr. Taylor wants it set up right now, others want it later. Where do you stand?

[Gordon-Somers] You know, in this kind of situation, you always have to be guided by the wisdom of the parties and

that's where the UN fully subscribes to the Cotonou accord. We do recognize that there have been significant delays, delays that we did not anticipate—five months of delays. Now, we have brought in the expanded troops. We hope that the two steps will be able to take place, the sequencing that the parties will agree on; 1) that disarmament starts, 2) the government is installed.

[White] I think that Mr. Charles Taylor wants you to be a bit more aggressive and push for the setting up of this transitional government immediately.

[Gordon-Somers] Oh, Mr. Taylor knows that, as a mediator, aggressiveness doesn't pay off.

[White] What do you think of all the arguments that are going on over the composition of the transitional government?

[Gordon-Somers] Well, you know that in the last meeting in Cotonou... I suppose you're talking about the disposition of the cabinet posts.

[White] I am.

[Gordon-Somers] In fact, at the last meeting in Cotonou, I think the parties made enormous progress in that they were able to resolve 13 posts quite easily. They negotiated and reached an agreement. On the four remaining posts—finance, foreign affairs, defense, and justice—they had some difficulty in arriving at a consensus. However, two of the parties, ULIMO and NPFL, agreed to divide those four posts—two to NPFL, two to ULIMO. IGNU [Interim Government of National Unity] did not accept that division, but I think that there were a number of discussions behind the scene where the leadership was looking at how they could reach an accommodation in terms of the various posts. For example, would it be possible to come up with lists of names for different posts that might be acceptable to all parties. Regrettably, there still remains significant mistrust among the parties and that may be what's keeping them from resolving the final issue. I'm hoping that they will be able to do this.

[White] And what about the man who is supposed to head this transitional government, Bismarck Kuyon? Can we take it that he is now completely out of the equation?

[Gordon-Somers] I think there is an understanding among the three parties on that.

[White] Now, meanwhile, there are all these other groups that have sprung up like the Lorma Defense Council, the Liberia Peace Council [LPC], you know fighting against the other factions. Now, how alarming is all this to you?

[Gordon-Somers] You know the length of time that it has taken to bring the expanded ECOMOG in here has fueled some of this activity by these groups. The report that we get is that there is a lot of fighting going on in southeast. We have not been able to get in to that area to investigate although we have made several attempts to do so. We now have a United Nation's team that, in approaching that area from the north, hopefully there

will be able to get some information. Yes, it is alarming. I do not think that it will necessarily disrupt the process because the moment the expanded troops are deployed, we will move in there and I would not imagine that there will be any obstacles to disarming those groups. In fact, the LPC, I understand, has said something to that effect.

[White] But is it the policy that these groups will be disarmed or will they be allowed to shoot their way on to the negotiating table?

[Gordon-Somers] No, they will be disarmed. [end recording]

UN Secretary General Writes Sawyer on UNOMIL

AB2312170193 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] The United Nations secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has expressed hope that once the full contingent of the United Nations observers arrive in the country they will encounter no difficulty in being fully deployed in all areas of the country as envisaged in the Cotonou peace agreement by Security Council Resolution 866.

In a letter to President Amos Sawyer, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali reported that at present, there are 260 UN observers in Liberia. The UN secretary general has meanwhile informed President Sawyer that an initial contribution of the United States Government to the trust fund for the implementation of the Cotonou agreement on Liberia has now been deposited with the United Nations.

Dr. Butrus-Ghali added that this will enable the United Nations to disburse the resources required for the transport commitment of the troops from Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, who will comprise the additional ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops.

Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali also informed Dr. Sawyer that he has since recommended to the United Nations that UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] should continue to implement the mandate entrusted to it under the UN Resolution 866. The UN secretary general then expressed satisfaction over the support of the United Nations and the international community and expressed the hope that with (?frank) commitment of the parties to the peace process, a durable and lasting peace will ultimately be achieved in Liberia.

Meanwhile, the first batch of the Tanzanian troops to join ECOMOG will arrive today. In earlier newscasts, we reported the arrival of the Tanzanian contingent, but it has been clarified that the flight at Spriggsfield [airport] yesterday brought in only logistical support for the UNOMIL. Other members of the contingent are due over the next few days, while those from Uganda and Zimbabwe are expected soon.

Mali

Konare Comments on CFA Devaluation, Solidarity

AB2612090893 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] Must the CFA franc be devaluated? This subject of concern to all people in the franc zone was raised yesterday by Malian head of state Alpha Oumar Konare, who asked France to show more solidarity with African countries:

[Begin Konare recording] Our partnership with France must be based on solidarity. It is necessary to ask African countries to negotiate with the World Bank and the IMF. Our economies demand it. It is our duty and our responsibility. I think somewhere along the line it must be done in solidarity with our French partner.

A regime like ours has inherited a situation for which we are not mainly responsible. I have always said this. In terms of many African countries, were our partners not aware of the underhanded dealings and waste that were going on? Didn't some even encourage that? Should there be an absence of solidarity at a time when political conditions are being met to solve all these problems? This absence of solidarity can have serious consequences not only for stability in our region, but also for the future of our relations with our partners. [end recording]

Nigeria

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With RSA

AB2312145793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] Nigeria is soon to establish full diplomatic relations with South Africa. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, made the announcement while addressing diplomats and members of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos. Gen. Abacha directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to establish its presence in that country before the ties are normalized. He said that Nigeria had been in the vanguard of the anti-apartheid campaign that has irreversibly set the stage for an end to white minority rule in South Africa. Gen. Abacha said that Nigeria lifted sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the United Nations, and because of developments in that country.

In what has been described as his major foreign policy speech, the head of state calls for a reform of the United Nations system to make the organization as representative as possible of all the regions of the world. He also suggested that the election of additional permanent members into the Security Council to represent excluded regions and new centers of power should no longer be delayed. Gen. Abacha said that Africa's quest for representation in the category of permanent members was in consonance with the universal desire for justice and fair play.

He called on African leaders to strengthen their strategies for self-reliance and sustainable growth and development in the prevailing international economic environment in which Africa has become a weak competitor. The Nigerian leader stated that the African economic community must be a reality to play a meaningful role in the new world order. While stressing the need to pursue the goals of the Economic Community of West African States, Gen. Abacha said Nigeria would withdraw from the peacekeeping operation in Liberia as soon as possible.

Head of State Receives Iraqi Envoy, Praises Relations

AB2312173793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] Iraq has appealed for Nigeria's support in her efforts to get the United Nations to lift the sanctions imposed on her. The outgoing Iraqi ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Abd-al-Wahhab al-Samarra'i, made the appeal at Dodan Barracks yesterday when he paid a farewell visit to the head of state, General Sani Abacha.

Mr. al-Samarra'i remarked that Nigeria's election into the UN Security Council had placed her in a position to influence the council to lift the sanctions. He stated that the improved relations between Nigeria and Iraq was the result of the cooperation which the Federal Government extended to him during his tenure.

Responding, Gen. Abacha commended the ambassador for his contribution to the success recorded in the relations between the two countries. Gen. Abacha also thanked Mr. al-Samarra'i for the positive interest his country had shown in Nigeria.

Iran Pledges Support for Military Administration

AB2312224393 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 22 Dec 93

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to Nigeria, Bahman Taherian-Mobarakeh, has pledged his country's support to Nigeria's new military administration, saying that Nigeria should resist any external interference in its body politic.

The ambassador, who made the pledge yesterday during a courtesy call on the inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Commassie, expressed satisfaction that peace and stability had returned to Nigeria. Mr. Taherian-Mobarakeh expressed his country's solidarity with Nigeria and wished the new military administration well.

He commended the government for its plan to convene a constitutional conference to find lasting solutions to the nation's problems and restore full democracy. He called for the sustenance of economic and political cooperation which has for long existed between the two countries.

Abacha Delivers Christmas Message, Calls for Unity

AB2512102393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 25 Dec 93

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has asked Nigerians to reflect on the dangers associated with continued questioning of the basis of national unity. In his Christmas and New Year message today, Gen. Abacha said the socio-economic difficulties confronting the nation could best be faced in unity and faith. He said that this year's Christmas and New Year Day would be marked against the background of serious challenges facing Nigeria in her continued march towards true nationhood, social justice, economic revitalization. The head of state urged Nigerians to rededicate themselves to the urgent task of national reconciliation in the spirit of hope, peace, and goodwill which Christmas brought to mankind.

Gen. Abacha said that the proposed constitutional conference would afford all Nigerians the opportunity to participate in working out an acceptable and durable framework for governance. He said that the framework should reflect the country's experiments with the parliamentary and presidential systems of government. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces pointed out that the military had no intention of presiding over the dismemberment of the country to satisfy the narrow and selfish ambition of a few.

Referring to the message of salvation and joy to mankind which Christ brought to the world, the head of state stressed that national salvation lay in the observance of the teachings of Jesus Christ to love your neighbors as yourselves. He asked Nigerians to assist the less privileged in the true spirit of Christmas. Gen. Abacha also called on Nigerians to eschew religious bigotry and to live together with one another in harmony.

Highlights of New Budget Noted

AB2612114493 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 26 Dec 93

[From the press review]

[Text] The SUNDAY TRIBUNE focuses on some aspects of the 1994 budget. According to the paper, the minister of information, Professor Jerry Gana, expects the 1994 budget to focus on the political and economic agenda of the present administration. The paper says that the government's delay in making major political and economic pronouncements is deliberate and that it was in the overall interest of Nigerians.

Senegal

Official on Opening Offices in RSA, Ties With Israel

AB2312224693 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Text] Dakar, 23 Dec (AFP)—Senegal and South Africa are soon going to open representative bureaus in Johannesburg and Dakar respectively, Moustapha Niasse,

Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, revealed today during a National Assembly debate.

The minister also announced that Senegal is planning "without any haste" to normalize relations with Israel. According to him, Dakar first wants to encourage this country toward more opening on the Arab countries, Palestine in particular.

Senegal has not established diplomatic relations with South Africa and broke relations with Israel in 1973 in solidarity with Arab countries.

Sierra Leone

Government Lifts Nationwide Curfew

AB2412080093 Paris AFP in English 0051 GMT 24 Dec 93

[Text] Freetown, Dec 24 (AFP)—The military government of Captain Valentine Strasser on Thursday [23 December] night announced over state radio the lifting of the 20 month-long curfew with immediate effect throughout the country. The statement said the curfew has been lifted as the situation in the country is now returning to normal.

The curfew has been in operation from 2:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. daily since the army seized power in April 1992.

A week ago, the government set up a combined military and police special patrol to ensure security in the country.

In the capital, Freetown, military tents have been erected at strategic points.

Under the security arrangements, mobile patrols will search vehicles and pedestrians during the hours of the previous curfew.

Strasser Makes 'Final Call' To Sankoh

AB2712091593 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Dec 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leonean leader, Captain Strasser, has for the second time appealed to the rebel leader, Foday Sankoh, to lay down his arms. In a speech in Freetown, Capt. Strasser said this was his final call to the Revolutionary United Front to reject violence. The BBC correspondent in Freetown said observers see the appeal as a prelude to a final offensive to end the war once the government's unilateral cease-fire expires at the end of December.

Official Outlines Rebel Cease-Fire Violations

AB2512060093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 23 Dec 93

[Excerpts] The undersecretary of state, defense, Captain (Komba Kambo), today outlined a series of 14 rebel

violations of the three-week old unilateral cease-fire declared by Captain Valentine Strasser, chairman, NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], and head of state, who is commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sierra Leone. In an interview with SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY], Capt. (Kambo) said the cease-fire was declared in conjunction with the renewal of the presidential amnesty to all citizens who are willing to lay down their arms and surrender genuinely, thereby paving the way for their reintegration and subsequent participation in the resuscitation of our battered economy.

Since the declaration of this cease-fire, which went into effect midnight Wednesday, 1 December, government troops only strengthen their defensive positions to have ensured that not a single shot is fired except in self-defense. [sentence as heard] On the first day of the cease-fire declaration, Capt. (Kambo) said, rebels attacked Bandajuma Town, seven miles off Kailahun Town, with rocket-propelled grenade [RPG] launchers and AK-47 rifles. The two-and-a-half-hour battle claimed five rebel lives while three were gravely wounded and eventually captured. On the government side, one soldier, Private Musa, was slightly wounded.

The 22d and 6 December [as heard], rebels attacked (Tinda) crossing point, Yandehun, and parts of Pujehun districts. They also ambushed government troops near Bwedu. A total of 27 rebels were killed, nine wounded, and several arrested. On the 3d, [as heard] rebels launched a dawn attack on Bwedu. The attack lasted for one and a half hours before the rebels took to their heels. Three government soldiers were injured and eight rebels killed. On the same date, rebels attacked the first attack on Bwedu since its recapture. Government troops kept them at bay for two hours. Rebels ran helter-skelter, leaving behind five antitank mines and five corpses. Six rebels were rounded up simultaneously. On the same day rebels attacked Bwedu again. When the dust settled, eight rebel corpses, two AK-47 rifles, one heavy machine gun, and six cutlasses were counted. On the 14th, Bwedu came under heavy attack. The 30-minute exchange of fire ended with the capture of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] G-2 commander, J.B. Sanda.

On the 19th, Bandajuma came under heavy enemy attack, which lasted for four hours. Lieutenant Jusu Say and six soldiers were wounded. They are presently undergoing treatment at [word indistinct] hospital. On the same day, a convoy of three military vehicles laden with rations and relief drugs heading for Pujehun town ran into rebel ambush near Wonde Junction. After a one-and-a-half-hour battle, government troops succeeded in warding off the bandits. Before retreating in disarray the rebels fired an RPG bomb at a [word indistinct] landrover 03SO-55. When the dust eventually settled, Lieutenant Barry and two soldiers—SLA [Sierra Leone Army] 18166874 Private Kabea Wan and SLPG [expansion unknown] 1802 Private Sara Doudu—were killed. On the rebel side, 22 were massacred. [passage omitted]

The above, Capt. (Kambo) said, is sufficient evidence to convince the entire world that Foday Sankoh is not interested in peace. With the persistent attacks on government troops in all fronts, all battalion commanders are clamoring for the cease-fire to be called off to enable them go on the all-out pursuit for Foday Sankoh's head. With the declaration of the cease-fire and granting of presidential amnesty to all rebels who surrender, government has kept its own side of the cease-fire and has unconditionally released all rebels and rebel suspects in custody, granted instant amnesty to all those who had surrendered and are located at announced areas designated as the corridors including Koindu, Yandehun, (Bointu), and Dia in Kailahun District and Sulima and [Bode] in the Pujehun district. Capt. (Samuel Kambo) for his part as undersecretary for defense has admonished the commanders through the army chief of staff and the brigade commander to be patient for the next four weeks after which the cease-fire will (?be reviewed). [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, government troops have captured one of rebel leader Foday Sankoh's closest fighters, (Umar Saslan), in Kailahun. (Umar Saslan) has revealed that some that Sankoh's RUF rebels are in complete disarray and Sankoh himself is now hiding in the dense Gola forest. (Umar Saslan) disclosed that a lot of rebels were also searching for their discredited leader to settle scores while some have (?transferred) their support to a senior commando, Mohamed Tarwali. (Umar Sasla) said rebel supporters of Tarwali are now occupying small hamlets of Telu, Sandikoro, Benti, and (Bobodu) close to the Liberian border, adding that the rebels are disorganized and poorly armed.

Meanwhile, the military assistant in the Department of Defense, Captain Amadu Koromah, today confirmed a rebel attack at (Monkema) in the southeastern sector. He said the attack took place at midday and reinforcements led by the secretary of state, east, Captain Tom Nyuma, later flushed out the rebels, killing 20. Civilians in the area had to be evacuated to Juhun, 18 miles from Kenema, while the situation in (Numpenuah) is described as tense but under control.

Togo

Party Leaders Comment on Participation in Elections

AB2712124293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 27 Dec 93

[Text] The Togolese Ministry of Territorial Administration will have to examine over 300 applications from candidates. In all, 364 dossiers will be examined by the Togolese Ministry of Territorial Administration. The

Union of Forces for Change—Gilchrist Olympio's party—will not take part in the elections. Other absentees are the Democratic Convention for African Peoples of Leopold Messan Gnininvi and the Party of Democrats for Unity of Jean Lucien Sanvee de Torve, who thinks that all the conditions for hitch-free elections have not been met. He spoke to Olabire Da Cruz:

[Begin recording] [Sanvee de Torve] It is certain that all the conditions have not been met today. There is the problem of the electoral dispute which has not been resolved. There are also the problems of security and access to state media. We think that a new timetable should effectively enable the government to meet these conditions. Only then can we take part in the elections.

[Da Cruz] Do you not think you could have turned in your applications first, like all your other colleagues in the opposition, before seeing to it that these various problems have been solved?

[Sanvee de Torve] The opposition has always shown signs of reducing tension and its willingness to play the game. On the other side too, there must be obvious signs of the government's political willingness to organize clear, open, and democratic elections. That is why we think that it is up to the government today to assure the maximum conditions before we will take part in these elections. [end recording]

The Action Committee for Renewal of Yao Agboyibor will take part in the 23 January and 6 February elections. According to Mr. Agboyibor, who boycotted the presidential elections, the conditions are not the same today. Raphael Mbadanga has just interviewed him:

[Begin Agboyibor recording] All the international observers who were in Lome admitted that the presidential elections were not prepared under the right conditions. The ink was indelible, the electoral lists were inflated, and all the voters did not have their cards. It was for all these reasons that we boycotted the elections at that time. The American and German observers were of the opinion that it was not possible to go to the elections under those conditions. President Eyadema went ahead and now thinks he was elected. According to the opposition, he was not elected. He remains the transitional president and not the president of the Fourth Republic.

We have demanded that those irregularities be corrected, and they are being corrected. That is why we think we must go to these elections. It is obvious that if no solution is found to the question of security, it will be difficult for the elections to take place. This is a second category of conditions to which we are strongly attached. Obviously there are other conditions like ensuring open elections by the representation of the opposition in the polling stations and the local electoral commissions. [end recording]

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